

Medicinal B.



SOME
OBSERVATIONS
OF THE
POWER and EFFICACY

Of a MEDICINE against

Loosenesses, Bloody Fluxes, &c.



[Price One Shilling.]

THE

OF

THE



THE

THE

[Faint text, possibly a date or reference]

SOME
OBSERVATIONS
OF THE
POWER and EFFICACY

Of a MEDICINE against

Loosenesses, Bloody Fluxes, &c.

By the late Dr. WILLIAM COCKBURN,
Of the College of Physicians, and Fellow of the
Royal Society; late of *St. James's-Street*.

A L S O

Cases where the said MEDICINE was administred by
Mr. JOHN DOVE.

With an INTRODUCTION
Treating of the Various powerful Properties, and
uncommon Efficacy of it in many other Disorders,
Also RULES for taking it.

By HENRY BOËSNIER DE LA TOUCHE. *ya*
Of. *Little Chelsea*.

The SECOND EDITION.

L O N D O N :

Printed for the AUTHOR, and Sold by M. LEWIS, in Paternoster-Row. 1757.

SOME
OBSERVATIONS
ON THE

POWER AND EXTENT OF

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

BY THE
REV. JOHN HENRY COCKERILL,
OF THE COLLEGE OF
THE HOLY TRINITY, DUBLIN.



LONDON

PRINTED BY
JOHN COCKERILL,

AT THE COLLEGE OF THE HOLY TRINITY, DUBLIN.

1841

BY HENRY COCKERILL, ESQ.

THE SECOND EDITION.

LONDON

PRINTED BY HENRY COCKERILL, ESQ.



T H E
P R E F A C E.

AS the Medicine which is the Subject of this Piece, has made a good deal of Noise in the World, and is likely to make more, I thought it would be fitting to give the Public some account of it ; and the more so because it has many zealous Friends and bitter Enemies.

Those who are it's Friends, have seen great and surprizing Cures performed by it, and out of love of Justice and for the good of their Fellow-Creatures, would willingly see it universally used. But yet as they are in general strangers to many branches of it's extraordinary Efficacy, not having opportunity to see all the various Cases which fall under the administration of it, and it's Success in those Cases ; it is not improper to put them together for their Conveniency, and any who choose it may be satisfied of the veracity of every Circumstance here alledged ; if they apply to me, or to
Mr.

vi The P R E F A C E.

Mr. *Dove*. We will take the trouble of convincing them by indubitable testimony ; and after that We shall have a claim upon them in behalf of the Public and ourselves, that they would not oppose it ; if not strongly recommend it, where they meet with any of those Cases.

Those who have been Enemies to it, without knowing what it was, as has been the Case with many, may now inform themselves concerning it, and if they please too, may be assured of every particular. This step it behoves them to take before they oppose it, otherwise they will be guilty of a very glaring Injustice.

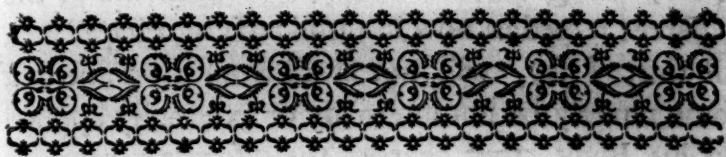
Those, who have opposed it out of Envy, or otherwise, I would advise to be cautious how they speak against it ; for in the eyes of impartial people they will now bring a just censure on themselves, unless they can alledge many instances of it's inefficacy. But let them remember, that the virtues of no *Specific* are to be brought in Question for it's failure in *one* Case out of *ten* ; and yet I think this medicine will fail even less than that.

It is certain I have said many and great things of the Power of *One Medicine*, and at the same time affirm that this Medicine is perfectly innocent. Unless I had been fit for *Bedlam*, it can hardly be supposed that I would have exposed so much without unquestionable evidence. But, it will be said, what

The P R E F A C E. vii

what you say is incredible. It may be said so. But suppose I should speak the Truth; could I possibly have offered a fairer method to come at it than I do in the Introduction to this Piece? If any think I could, I do there offer to submit to their method, provided it be reasonable. And it is certain, that if, after all this fair and plain dealing towards the Public, I am still notwithstanding suspected of advancing falsties, and of a desire of imposing on Mankind; I say, if, after all this, such a Suspicion of me be entertained, it is unjust; and, if there be an unwillingness to be convinced, such a method is stopping all avenues to Truth.





INTRODUCTION.

NO Artift or Mechanic is required to perform any part of his art without the help of Instruments; be he never fo skilful he does not lay them afide; but the more able he is, the more certain you will be always to find the beft instruments about him, and in the beft order. An indifferent hand is always contented with indifferent tools, and really he is generally no true judge of the beft tools. But the skilful artift or mechanic is not fatisfied if he has not got the beft, and with their affiftance he will compleat a perfect peice in it's kind, or at leaft something that is far beyond the abilities of the ordinary workman. Even fo it is in Phyfic. Medicines are the Instruments with which Phyficians work, and without them they can do nothing. The greateft knowledge of the animal œconomy, and of the different functions and operations of the Organs of the Human Body; the greateft abilities for the Discernment of the various diforders that do and may attend the movement of thofe different Organs;

A

2 INTRODUCTION.

gans ; the greatest skill in all the Branches of the different remedies now in public use by Physicians ; all this, I say, will not at all avail the Patient if some remedy be not internally or externally applied to his Body, that thereby the disordered motions thereof may be rectified, and every part of it put into that primary state, in which it is by nature ; so that the various motions of the Body voluntary or involuntary may be performed without trouble or pain to the individual. This is so plain, that none, who think at all, will deny the truth of what I have here said. If this be then the Case, much less will classical Learning, a great knowledge of Languages, or an uncommon skill in Mathematics or Numbers in the Physician be of service to his Patient. After all the pompous arguments that may be brought to support this *farrago* of Science, the whole must be reduced to this, it must center here, that some remedy must be applied to the disordered Body of the Patient ; and in the choice of this Remedy depends the Success of the Cure. I speak humanly. This Choice, which is of so great importance, the Physician cannot be assisted in by Mathematical knowledge, whatever some may say in vindication of it, nor by Skill in Languages, &c. He must have a knowledge of the Animal Œconomy, and must be capable of discerning what disorder within the Body will occasion those outward symptoms and apparent Pains with which his Patient is affected, and he must likewise have a certain knowledge of the powers of the
the

INTRODUCTION. 3

the various remedies in the *materia medica*; that so he may be able to apply that remedy which is proper to the Disorder of his Patient. For, as I just now said, Medicines are the Instruments made use of to cure Diseases, and on whatever side, whether of Nature or of the Disease, they lean, they will and do in every great Case determine the Event to *Health* or to *Death*. Of how great importance is it then for a Physician to be extremely careful what medicines he administers, and to be so well skilled in the Power of Medicines or the *Materia Medica* as to be able to make a proper Choice?

As I have mentioned the Insufficiency or even inutility of Mathematics in the Practice of Physic, tho' I do not intend to enter into a critical discussion of the matter, which would carry me too far, for the Field is large, yet I will just mention an instance or two of the insignificancy of it.

Dr. Keill, in his Essay to ascertain the Force of the Heart in driving the Blood through the whole Body, says, "There is not any Problem in the Animal Economy, which appears to be of greater Difficulty than that about the Force of the Heart. And the Labour and Pains *Borelli* has taken in *Eleven* Propositions to determine it, do only demonstrate that the Method he used was extremely intricate, and his determination of its being equal to more than 135,000. lb. weight is past all credibility. So much Geometry

4 INTRODUCTION.

“ employed to so little purpose by so great a Man
“ has undoubtedly deterred others from attempting
“ it.” (And so I think it should deter any reasonable man; for after all his Pains, the advantage received from it would not be worth the trouble. However it does not deter the Doctor from his favourite geometrical scheme; he goes on): “ But
“ I hope to make it appear that a very little Geometry, rightly made use of, will easily determine this seemingly very intricate problem.” And after he has tossed the Ball backwards and forwards for some time, he gives it as a determined position, that “ the force of the Heart is “ equal to the weight of *five* Ounces.” So that the Difference between those two great Geometricians, in the force of so small an Organ as the Human Heart, is only that of 134,995lb. and some ounces. And if I may believe one, who was full equal to either of these two, they are both greatly mistaken, and wide of the mark. “ *Borelli* required a force in the Heart equal to the Pressure of “ 180,000lb. weight, to move 20lb. weight of “ Blood, whereas from what has been demonstrated (these are *Dr. Keill*’s words) above 100lb. “ weight of Blood may be moved by a Force in “ the Heart which does not exceed the Pressure of “ *one* pound at most.” Here again is a trifling difference between these two great men of 899,995lb. Such is the infallible Certainty of Mathematics when applied to Physic, for each of these two great men have equal right to be believed; and

INTRODUCTION. 5

and thus have they, whose skill in numbers none can contest, shewn how much their Skill in Physic was improveable by geometrical Problems.

Mathematical Science is infallible when not misapplied ; but in Physic they are misapplied, notwithstanding what some men may say, and are therefore in that application very fallible ; because the Parties there proceed on false Principles.

Dr. *Keill* has also demonstrated (as he thought) by mathematical calculations, that 100lb. is the Quantity of Blood in a Man weighing 160lb. and Dr. *Moulin* says that the Quantity of Blood in such a Man will not exceed 8lb.

With regard to the uncertainty of the Knowledge of Physic in the Theoretic Part ; that appears presently to one who has studied the Works of many great Physicians. For he finds amongst them such a Diversity of Opinions, that he is often more at a loss after perusing them than before. He finds several of the greatest and most eminent Physicians, Advocates for the Practice of Bleeding, Purging, or Vomiting in general and in several particular Cases ; and he likewise finds several of the greatest and most eminent Physicians as warm Advocates against the Practice of Bleeding, Purging, or Vomiting in general, and also in those very particular Cases in which the former so much recommend it.

6 INTRODUCTION.

Some have ascribed all Diseases to certain general Causes; Others have ascribed all Diseases to Hypochondriacal Passions; Some have ascribed them all to the Scurvy; Others, to Convulsions; Others, to a Debility in the Animal Spirits; Others, to an indisposition of the Glands. Some have ascribed them all to an improper State of the *Saliva*, or of the Gall. Some, to a too great quantity of *Acid* in the Body; Some, to a too great quantity of *Alkali*; Some, to a vicious State of the *humours* of the Body in general; Others say, the humours of the Body are never corrupted but by an indisposition of the Solids, these therefore say, the Cause of all Diseases is to be sought amongst the *Solids*, &c. &c. Thus is a man after much study left in the Dark, and obliged, though his intentions be never so upright, to act with some degree of uncertainty; and this every candid learned Gentleman of the Profession will own, if he will do justice to his conscience, and confess that which within himself he knows to be truth. For *Conciliador*, a famous *Spanish* Physician, says, it is an inseparable Quality of a bad Physician 'never to own his Ignorance.' The famous and truly great Dr. *Sydenham* did own it, and a famous Physician, speaking of himself and others, says of his Profession, *Quis enim est, qui semel non erret? Aut quis qui semel tantum erret? Dubito an semper non erremus.*

Not-

INTRODUCTION. 7

Notwithstanding all this, so great is the Prejudice of Mankind in general in favour of the Physicians, owing to their great fear of Death consequent to their estrangement to, and want of Confidence in their CREATOR and SAVIOUR;* that in slight Cases, where nature would, if left to herself, by abstinence, &c. relieve herself soon, there they quickly load themselves with medicine, (whereas the less a man takes the better) and by that means often make a trifling disorder an important illness; nay, when nothing ails them they must be taking Physic, and so do they, for fear of Sickness and Death, impair their Health, and often bring them both on sooner. The *Italians* have a droll Proverb on this Practice, *Io stava bene, hò voluto star meglio; hò pigliato un rimedio, & ne sono morto. I was well, I would be better; I took Physic, and I died of it.* The Emperor *Adrian* said *Turbâ Medicorum perii*; such as these might each say *Turbâ Remediorum perii*. When they are quite sick, then they apply to them with a Confidence and Hope in them due to No Man upon Earth, § and so are very, very often deceived. I myself have been witness to such a reception given to the Physician, as if his bare Presence could work miracles on his diseased Patient. The Gentlemen of the Profession themselves cannot but applaud what I here say,

A 4

23

* *John* i. 3.

§ Compare 1 *Kings* xx. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. and 2 *Chron.* xvi. 12.

8 INTRODUCTION.

as they are frequently witnesses of the truth of this great Error. They are too wise to assume to themselves more than belongs to Men.

I have before observed, Medicines are the Instruments of Physicians to cure Diseases, without the application of which Medicines, the greatest Science is to no Purpose ; so it is no Impeachment to their Abilities in the Science of Physic, that one or the other Disorder is unconquerable to them. For if there be no Medicine in the whole *Materia medica*, that can subdue that Disorder when it has attained any force, it would be very unreasonable to ask them to do that for which they are not prepared, and when they cannot be blamed for not being so prepared. Now that this is the Case in confirmed *Diarrhæas*, *Dysenteries*, &c. is beyond all Doubt and Controversy ; let those who doubt it, and who would have authorities of weight to be convinced of it, consult on that head *Cælius Aurelianus*, *Rhaza*, *Avicenna*, *Petrus Salius Diverfus*, *Lazarus Riverius*, &c. and they will find I do not speak at random. It is true, some of our modern Practitioners have affirmed they can cure those disorders ; but then the number of Patients of that sort who are carried off while under their hands, and the many who apply for Dr. Cockburn's Electuary and are cured by it, after vain attempts on their side, are sufficient evidences of the great want of a Medicine for those grievous and dangerous disorders. That Astringents are improper, ineffectual,

INTRODUCTION. 9

fectual, and even very dangerous if applied to a confirmed *Looseness*, where the *Stimulus* is great, or when it is occasioned by an *Ulcer*, the *Piles*, or a *Stricture* in the *Guts*, or if it be a *Watry Looseness*, (for in those Cases they cannot assist, and often give the Patient much more pain) is well known by the learned Physicians: I therefore shall not dwell on that.

This Medicine of the late Dr. *Cockburn* is a *Specific* against all *Loosenesses* and *Bloody Fluxes*, and against almost all other *Fluxes*. Now the very existence of a *Specific* is confidently denied by some Physicians; but without entering into a Discussion on the reasonableness of the Probability, to say no more, that the Creator of the World should appoint particular Plants, &c. for the Relief of his Creatures labouring under such and such Disorders, I shall just observe, that the uncommon success of the *Indians* in curing many disorders, each by a particular plant, the knowledge of which they will not communicate, and that famous medicine, well known by the name of *Jesuit's Bark*, and now so much in use, are evidences that there are *Specifics*; without alledging some published not very long ago by some *English* Physicians. An Author of Reputation and great Learning, who had been some time in *Chili*, relates, that among the Laws of the *Ynca Pachacutec*, that of the knowledge of Plants was among the Principal. He ordered that None of his Subjects should be called a Physician,
that

10 INTRODUCTION.

that was not well versed in all the Qualities of Plants, either hurtful or salutary; from the execution of which Law the people of that vast Empire applied themselves diligently to that wondrous knowledge, of which there are great remains even to this day. Some of them, he says, cure wounds in a few days by the sole application of the leaf of a certain plant; and he gives instances of their curing particular disorders by the sole use of those plants which they know to be proper to each disorder.

That there always have been among that learned Body, the Physicians, many who enviously oppose all improvements of any kind, I could give several examples of. I will mention only one; and that is the virulent opposition given to that learned Man, Dr. *Gideon Harvey*, on account of his *Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood*; this is so remarkable an Instance of it, that I need subjoin no other; and the more so, because on that very account he is now so much extolled by all Physicians, and his Statue erected in the College at *London*.

It is now a good while since I acquainted the World that this famous Specific Medicine of the late Dr. *William Cockburn* against Fluxes of all kinds, which he so successfully made use of in his private Practice, and on Board the Royal Navy, was not lost, as some imagined and feared; but that I was possessed of it, and had also communicated

INTRODUCTION. II

cated it to Mr. *John Dove* ; who has been faithful to the Trust I reposed in him ; I mean by not communicating it to others, tho' earnestly pressed so to do. This I did by the following Advertisement,

To the PUBLIC.

SINCE no Talent was ever trusted with any Man, nor any good thing put into his Possession, for his sake only ; and since I wish every Man as happy as myself, and would do any thing in my Power to make them so ; I should think it an Injury to the Public and myself, if I did not take this Method to inform such as it may concern, that I am possessed of the late Dr. WILLIAM COCKBURN's *Specific for curing Diarrhoeas, Dysenteries, and Fluxes of all kinds*, those that attend Women, proceeding from Weaknesses, included.

The high Reputation the Doctor and his Medicine had during his Life, the particular Compliment he received from his late Majesty King *William*, from *Lewis* the XIVth, (who ordered his Envoy Mr. *Poussin* to treat with him about it, which was prevented by the War's breaking out then) from the celebrated *Boerhaave*, the learned Dr. *Lancisi*, Physician to Pope *Clement XI.* &c. the Accounts from our Army, from our Admirals, Sea Captains, and Surgeons, &c. (which are lodged in the Admiralty) the great Good done,
and

12 INTRODUCTION.

and the Thousands then preserved by his Remedy, are quite sufficient to screen me from the Imputation of endeavouring to impose a Quack-Medicine on the World, and of puffing it off: Besides, I am under no Temptation of that sort; and, could I have divested myself of my Love to my Fellow-Creatures, an Advertisement of this Nature had never appeared.

If it be objected we have Remedies enough already for those Diseases, and that Loosenesses, Bloody Fluxes, &c. are easily cured; such as think so, are welcome to let this alone: 'Tis the Miserable, the Emaciated, and the Poor, in short, those that cannot otherwise be cured, that it is designed for. But if those Diseases are so easily cured, why do they so often brave the Skill of the Physician, conquer and kill so many? The Havock made in our Fleets and Armies by Fluxes, as well as many that die by a sudden Looseness in the Small-Pox, &c. are flagrant Memorials of the Truth of this, and of the Value of a Medicine of this sort.

If it be enquired, why so efficacious a Medicine is not made public? I answer, for the same Reasons the Author of it refused to make it so, viz. for fear it should undergo the unhappy Fate, that almost every other good Medicine has. Lucrative Views would not have prevented my declaring it to all Mankind; these I could have repelled: And

INTRODUCTION. 13

as they have not now induced me to publish this, it cannot be expected that I should give particular Accounts of the Cures performed by this Medicine, as is the Custom among Quacks; and so much the less, as I should be obliged to publish all the Cases, or should do Injustice to those I did not; the Medicine never failing to shew its Efficacy. It is amazing, from what a miserable State it rescues those that take it, of which I have lately had several surprizing Instances, and concerning which, those who question it may be satisfied. The almost infallible Success, with which Dr. *Cockburn* administer'd it, is known to Thousands now living. That what is here proposed is truly his Medicine, the World is to take my Word; and I think this quite sufficient, and so will those that know me well; and they that know the intimate Friendship that subsisted between Dr. *Cockburn* and my Father, and that I have now by me a great number of Manuscripts of his, which no Man besides my Father and Self ever had, will not wonder how I came by this.

I have done what I think was incumbent on me to do; I have discharged my part; I have acquainted the World there is such a Medicine: If they will be relieved by it, they may; if not, they may do as they please: I rest satisfied. But to put the Case out of all doubt, I invite any, or all Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries of Reputation, to single out one or more Objects for Cure, or to
attend

14 INTRODUCTION.

attend and be Witness to those that offer themselves ; and if it fails to shew its Efficacy beyond any thing known in the *Materia Medica*, my Reputation shall go with it.

Little Chelsea,

Jan. 28, 1751.

Henry Boesnier de la Touche.

N. B. This Medicine is wholsome as Bread, not disagreeable to the Taste, acts insensibly, and carries off the Fever that may attend the Flux, be it never so violent.

All Captains of Ships may be supplied with the Medicine. The Poor may have their Cure Gratis.

I well remember that at that time, some (who very well knew the intimacy that subsisted between the late Dr. Cockburn and my Father, and who were likewise themselves acquainted with the Doctor) doubted that I had that Secret, and even went so far as to speak out that They were certain I had it not. I then took no notice of it, and what I say here now, proceeds not from any displeasure against them for what they have so said ; on the contrary, I think they had some reason for speaking as they did, and are therefore in that respect excusable. I mention this matter here, only to inform them, and others whom it may concern, that I have, to take away all room of doubt, and to ascertain the Truth

INTRODUCTION. 15

Truth of what I formerly said, lately taken such steps, as to shew unquestionably, that I am really possessed of the late Dr. *William Cockburn's* Specific Medicine against *Fluxes of all kinds*; whereby is set forth the manner I became possessed of it; and, as a collateral proof, the similar power and effects of my Medicine, and of that which the Doctor made use of. All which I am ready to make appear when properly called upon. I shall only add, that I shall not regard any thing that may be thrown out against what I here say by any anonymous Writer.

It may probably be agreeable to set forth how Dr. *Cockburn's* Medicine against Fluxes, &c. first came into use on board the Royal Navy; I shall therefore give some account of it.

‘ The Right Honourable the Lord *Berkeley* of
 ‘ *Stratton*, Captain *Meeße* and Dr. *Cockburn* dining
 ‘ aboard Captain *Beaumont*, his Lordship was
 ‘ pleased to express himself very favourably about
 ‘ the Doctor’s great and useful Services in the
 ‘ Fleet: Captain *Meeße* (afterwards Rear Admiral)
 ‘ then Commander of the *Sandwich*, a first rate, se-
 ‘ conded his Lordship’s Compliment, adding, there
 ‘ was nothing farther wanting, but a better me-
 ‘ thod of curing Fluxes. The Doctor, after ac-
 ‘ knowledging his obligations for their esteem and
 ‘ good opinion of him, replied, that after some
 ‘ late experiences, he had reason to think he was
 ‘ able

16 INTRODUCTION.

‘ able to serve them in that particular ; and as
‘ they were Persons who had the good of the Ser-
‘ vice and the Health of the Seamen most at
‘ Heart, so his Answer gave them the greatest
‘ Pleasure and Satisfaction.

‘ The next Question then was, when he would
‘ attempt the Cure of this multitude of miserable
‘ men ? The following Day was agreed upon for
‘ that Purpose, which was the twenty-third of
‘ July, 1696, when he found on board the *Sand-*
‘ *wich* about seventy who could walk about, and
‘ upwards of Twenty who could not move out
‘ of their Hammocks to help themselves in any
‘ thing.

‘ On the twenty-fourth each of them took a
‘ Dose of Rhubarb, twenty grains one with ano-
‘ ther, and ten grains of the Powder of Cinnamon.
‘ When their Purge had done working, they be-
‘ gan to take the Medicine against the Flux,
‘ which being repeated at proper intervals cured
‘ them in three Days ; the Weakest could leave
‘ their Hammocks in a week or ten Days. This
‘ Recovery was so conspicuous, that the Doctor
‘ had many Patients in the other Ships of the
‘ Fleet. These Cures were faithfully related at
‘ the Admiralty-Board by Sir *Cloudestly Shovell*,
‘ and on his Report He was ordered to purchase a
‘ Quantity of it for the Use of the Squadron he
‘ was going to command in the *Mediterranean*.

Thus

INTRODUCTION. 17

Thus was this Great Medicine first introduced into the Royal Navy, where it has been entertained, in spite of great and powerful Opposition, for near *Forty Years*, with a Success, that perhaps no other known Medicine can boast of; which Success has been attested by all the *Lords Commissioners* for executing the office of *Lord High Admiral* in all that time; insomuch that, to secure the Medicine against further Attempts, as far as Human Wisdom can provide, They sent their Orders to the *Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy*, that *All his Majesty's Ships, that are to be fitted out for the Mediterranean, or the Indies, be furnished from time to time with the same proportion of Medicine they were formerly supplied with.*

Now all the several Lords of the Admiralty, during that long period of time, who successively encouraged and supported the use of this great Medicine on board the Fleet in spite of the Opposition, must have been, supposing it inefficacious in those disorders for which it was administered, either Fools or Knaves; but however they were not so; the medicine is really very efficacious in those disorders, and I can take upon me to vindicate their Characters in that particular by shewing the great power of it.

18 INTRODUCTION.

To this I shall add,

‘ That the Fame of the Medicine spread every
‘ where with our Fleets and single Ships, and in
‘ 1698, the *French* Officers experienced this Effi-
‘ cacy on themselves when the late Lord *Aylmer*
‘ commanded the Fleet in *Cadix-Bay* ; so that
‘ *Lewis XIV.* would have purchased the Secret of
‘ Dr. *Cockburn*.

‘ That his late Majesty King *William*, well ac-
‘ quainted with the Difficulties even victorious ar-
‘ mies have to encounter with from this Disease,
‘ was pleased to thank Dr. *Cockburn* for this Me-
‘ dicine in a very particular manner.

‘ That in 1731, Pope *Clement XII.* was cured
‘ by this Medicine, which was brought him
‘ by a *Roman* Abbot, from the Fleet then at *Leg-*
‘ *born*.

These instances should be sufficient to set the
Reputation of the Medicine above the invidious
Calumny, or indolent Contempt of any Man or
Set of Men whatsoever. However I have here
collected, for the Satisfaction of the Impartial and
Candid Part of Mankind, a few of Dr. *Cockburn*’s
own Observations in his Administration of it,
which, tho’ as he himself observes, they are not
the Thousandth Part of what he could produce, are
still

I N T R O D U C T I O N. 19

still no inconsiderable evidences of the uncommon efficacy of this great Medicine. I shall afterwards add, some Cases where Mr. *Dove* administer'd it, and which he afterwards published; but must observe that these Cases are not selected, or, as he himself affirms in his Title Page, 'singled out to serve a
'turn, but are fairly published in the Order and
'with the Circumstances they presented, without
'Artifice or Exaggeration; for (he goes on) if
'there had been as many as are published, or but
'one, on whom the Medicine had had no effect,
'or a bad one, that should have been declared;
'and if there be any one Person, who has taken
'the Specific above, and remains uncured, besides
'those mentioned, or those who have just began to
'take it, they are called upon to detect the fol-
'lowing Narrative, published by *John Dove*.

I cannot here omit that I really believe Dr. *Cockburn* did not know the *whole* force of this his Medicine, and what it *could* do. My Reason for saying this is, that I find, neither in his printed works nor in his Manuscripts, which I have by me, any appearance of his knowing it's efficacy in many disorders in which I have found it very powerful.

Incontinency of Urine I have tried it in, on several Subjects; some of whom had had it a very long time, and one had been two years a Patient of one of our most considerable Hospitals, and

20 INTRODUCTION.

was, when I begun with her, still in the same Condition. I have not failed in ONE of these Cases ; and if properly called upon by Persons of Credit and Candour, I will give any satisfactory Proof of what I here say.

A *Tenasmus*, or almost continual Inclination to go to Stool when one has nothing to void, is a very troublesome disorder and difficult of cure ; but it yields easily to this Medicine.

I have likewise found it effectual to remove *Cof-tiveness* beyond any thing hitherto known ; and Mr. *Dove* also, See No. 23. of his Cases. In that respect it is likewise of very great value ; for Physicians are not a little put to it when they meet with an obstinate Case of this sort. Purgatives, though they give present ease, rather increase it ; and Clysters, if frequently used, as is often the Case for want of better assistance, will generally so much relax, and consequently weaken, the *Levatores Ani* (the Muscles that serve to draw up the *Sphincter* of the *Rectum* or strait Gut, which after hard stools is usually too far thrust out) that they can no longer perform their office ; the Consequence of which will be what is usually termed the *Bearing down of the Fundament* ; which, when it will not keep up without bandaging, is extremely troublesome ; and so inconvenient, as to prevent the Patient's walking any considerable time or exerting any extraordinary degree of strength. A Person in this Case,
very

I N T R O D U C T I O N. 21

very bad, and who had had it a very long time, I attempted to relieve with this Medicine, and succeeded. What encouraged me to this was, that about four or five Years before, I had cured a woman, of above eighty years of Age, of a Flux; she had likewise a *bearing down of the Fundament*, which was greatly relieved, if not cured; this, in a woman of her great age, who was quite debilitated, made me judge that this Medicine was equal to that troublesome and very inconvenient Disorder, and which always grows worse by time; and it proved to be so.

Soon after I had informed the Public that I was possessed of this Medicine, I was favoured with a visit by an eminent Physician; who told me, that he was glad a Medicine so deservedly celebrated was not lost, and as I might not perhaps know it, he acquainted me, that it would cure *Profuse Sweats*. This I then did not know, but it was not long before I had an opportunity of seeing the efficacy of it in that Disorder too; and it soon cured the Patient, though very bad, and has cured several others since.

Profuse Sweats are well known to proceed from an universal relaxation of the Nerves, and the manner in which the Physicians do attempt to cure it, and do sometimes succeed, plainly shews it. A Medicine therefore that will cure *Profuse Sweats*, after all other attempts have failed, must beyond

22 INTRODUCTION,

doubt greatly strengthen the Nervous System; and such is This. On this *Hypothesis* many of it's effects may be rationally accounted for, and from hence, and what I have seen of this Medicine, I have the strongest Reason to say it would strengthen against, and prevent *Miscarriages*. But I should be glad that those, who might perhaps be inclined to use it for that Purpose, would apply to myself, for reasons which it is needless to publish.

It will likewise cure the *Fluor Albus* or *Whites* in Women, as has been experienced by myself as well as by Mr. *Dove*. See No. 18 and 20. among his Cases. He has also cured a continual *Hæmorrhage*, or Flux of Blood, after a Miscarriage. See No. 13.

The Watry Gripes in Children, by which many are carried off, are easily and speedily cured by this Medicine; the Quantity of a Horse-bean may be given to the Youngest Child, and, if it cannot be got down in small little pills, it may be dissolved in the milk. But I must here caution all others, who take it, to follow the Directions that are given with it, that it may have it's full force, and by no means to dissolve it or even chew it, for it must absolutely be taken by grown Persons in a solid form without diluting it at all, or even drinking after it for an hour.

I really

INTRODUCTION. 23

I really believe it will cure *any Flux* incident to Men, Women and Children ; and most Pains and Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels.

It will not be improper here to quote a passage of the celebrated Dr. *Gideon Harvey*, though I had not my eye upon it when I began ; because it is so agreeable to the efficacy of this Medicine.

“ Upon the well beginning depends the well
 “ finishing and compleating ; the Stomach, being
 “ the beginning of the whole body, it is from the
 “ true knowledge of it's Fabrick, Constitution,
 “ Action, or Operation, the knowledge of the
 “ Constitution of all the Bowels, their Actions,
 “ and Operations of the whole is derived. The
 “ Stomach is the only and true tuning part of the
 “ whole Body, which being well or ill tuned,
 “ causeth a Harmony or Discord of all the Bow-
 “ els. The Stomach being strong and vigorous,
 “ performing its Office or Action and Operation
 “ in Perfection, renders the Body strong, health-
 “ ful and long liv'd : but in Proportion as it is
 “ defective in any part of it's Office, Diseases, in
 “ itself and all other Parts of the Body are engen-
 “ dered, answerable to the Degree and Quality
 “ of it's Defect, and to the dependency all the
 “ Bowels have on it ; for being the Laboratory of
 “ the whole, whatever is ill prepared here, can-
 “ not be mended afterwards, by any of the suc-
 “ ceeding

24 INTRODUCTION.

“ceeding Bowels, the Chyle being vicious or corrupted can never be converted into good Blood, nor that into good Animal Spirits, no more than you can make good Butter or Cheefe, out of foure or corrupt Milk. And as most, if not all internal Diseases (Endemic and Epidemic excepted) are Originally produced in the Stomach, they are likewise to be cured by internal Remedies exerting their first and stronger force upon it, the virtues whereof it afterwards transmits to the part Diseased. Neither is it to any purpose to pretend to cure any internal Disease, without first of all having put the Stomach into good order, which done, most Diseases are ready to go off of themselves.

“The Stomach bears an adequate Analogy to the Root of a Tree, and may properly enough be called the Root of a Man; for as the Root of a Tree is the beginning of it, receives or draws the juice of the Earth, to prepare and convert it into food for the Trunc, and all the Branches, and being well digested, transmits it to all the Parts; in like manner, when the Tree is observed not to be thriving, or the Branches to be decaying, changing of colour, withering, or dying, where do they look for the Cause, but at the Root of the Tree? Even so is it with the nourishing of the Parts of the Body, and the Diseases they are subject unto, in relation to the Stomach.”

Thus

INTRODUCTION. 25

Thus far Dr. *Harvey*. No one will, I believe, dispute with him concerning the great importance of the sound Condition of the *Stomach*. And it is the peculiar property of this medicine to rectify that Organ when disordered, and to restore it to it's proper tone. In the Course of its curing Fluxes, it begins always with the *Stomach*, and removes whatever pain and uneasiness may be felt there, and soon restores a decayed appetite. And I have known it remove and perfectly cure great and old disorders in the *Stomach*, when *that only* was affected, even beyond all expectations on my side; insomuch as to surprise those that were witnesses of it. This great Efficacy of it for the *Stomach* makes it also a very valuable Medicine in that respect.

It's Power to cure frequent and great, and also sudden *Vomitings* has been tried with Success, and can be attested if there were occasion.

After having said so much of the uncommon efficacy and speedy effect of ONE *Medicine* in so many and various Disorders, of the *Stomach* and *Bowels*, I may perhaps pass for a great *Boaster* if not a very *Quixote*, or Knight Errant in Physic; but it can only be among those who do not attend to what I have, and do here again say. He, *Don Quixote*, had not seen, nor was acquainted with his *Dulcinea*, whose Beauty and good Qualities he so much

26 INTRODUCTION.

much extolled : I have seen, and know by experience every effect I have here mentioned, two or three only excepted, of which notwithstanding I can produce sufficient evidence ; so that I advance nothing but what I am certain of ; nor should *any* Consideration tempt me to affirm positively that which I did not with certainty know.

However I have something still *much* greater than all this to *affirm* of this Medicine ; and what can be said, as far as I know, of no other Medicine of efficacy in the whole *Materia Medica*.

The Misapplying of Medicines will render the best that are known and in use, not only unsuccessful, but even very dangerous ; and the more chances there are for such Misapplications the more dangerous is it to meddle with those medicines which are thus more liable to be misapplied ; and I say again every Medicine in the *Materia Medica* of any available efficacy is liable to this, sometimes very fatal, misapplication ; but here the Case is otherwise, a Person in perfect Health may take large Quantities of this Medicine ; and it will do him no harm, he will feel no sensible effect. As I have frequently experienced in my own Person, and others have since. It is usually made up with Conserve of Red Roses ; that Quantity of Conserve, which if taken by itself might have a bad effect on the Stomach, when made into this Electuary has no bad effect at all. And in Sick
Persons

INTRODUCTION. 27

Persons an over-dose can have no bad Consequence. This *extraordinary Quality* makes this Medicine more safe than any I know. It will undoubtedly, with reason, appear very strange to every one, and many will perhaps not believe it. It is however *Very True* that *This Medicine* will *cure* the Disorders I have mentioned above, even when all other known medicines have failed (though it would be much better, and the Cure would be more speedy if this Medicine was taken at first, before others have been tried) and yet this great *Goliath* in Physic is the harmless thing I have just now described; and, as I have formerly said, wholesome as Bread.

I shall say no more. I really wish Mankind would for their own sakes believe what I have said. I have spoken the Truth; and it is wonderful that I should be able with Truth to say so much: But so it is.

I hope what I have said will give offence to no one, if it does it is contrary to my intention. For had I not regarded giving offence, I could have said *abundantly* more than now I would say. All I would mean is, that *Theory* without *Experience* or the *practical* part of Physic will never constitute an able Physician, and *vice versa*. They must go together, as I have said in the beginning of this Introduction. All Physicians therefore who oppose the use or reception of this Medicine into Practice, act against this Rule, and therefore err as Physicians;

28 INTRODUCTION.

cians ; for, I say it with Confidence, no Physician can possibly say any thing against it, till he has himself seen several instances of it's inefficacy ; and whoever pronounces, before he has seen many trials of it, a medicine of so great reputation to be ineffectual, shews evidently he has more Pride and Presumption than Judgment and Wisdom.

But to convince the Public that what I say of it is true, and that I do not rest it on the cloud of evidences I could bring to support what I have said ; and to shew them my willingness to satisfy them thoroughly, and most fairly, in a matter of so great consequence to them ; I do here propose, that Twenty Patients, more or less, afflicted with *Loosenesses* and *Bloody Fluxes*, be chosen in any part of the Kingdom ; and let Half of them be attempted to be relieved by any of the Medicines now in Public use, and let this Medicine of Dr. *Cockburn* be administer'd to the other half ; and let there be Two Noblemen, Two Gentlemen, Eight or Ten Sea and Land Officers, Six or Eight Merchants, Two Physicians, and Four Surgeons appointed Judges of this Trial ; which might and should be done without Envy or malicious Design. This Proposal is surely equitable ; but if any other still more so, or equally so, be proposed to me, I hereby promise to accept it.

Why cannot Physicians, when they visit Patients afflicted with these Disorders, and find the
known

INTRODUCTION. 29

known medicines ineffectual; why cannot they order the use of this Medicine, and themselves continue to attend, and see to the administration of it, that it be taken according to the Directions, preceded by a gentle Purge, Vomit or Clyster, according to the Circumstances of the Patient's Condition, and see that the Medicine be persevered in for some time, if the Case required it? For though many times two ounces will do, yet at other times a pound or more may be required; which, considering the obstinacy of some Cases is no great matter. I have had a patient, who having had a *Diarrhœa* for two years, that followed the *Gout*, persevered in the use of this medicine a long time, when I myself told him I judged it could not cure him; for before those two years he had been subject to a *Looseness*, and then never felt any Gouty pains, so I imagined it might be a Symptom of the *Gout*; but as he had found all other means ineffectual, and was likewise much disordered in his *Stomach*, he would persevere, as his Apothecary, who is an honest man, did not dissuade him, and after having taken *above four pounds*, he was perfectly cured, and continued well. Mr. *Dove* saw him about a year or two after very well. I have many of his Letters by me. And why should not the Apothecaries, as honest Men, who seek the Health and Advantage of their Patients as well as that of their Purse, jointly agree

to

30 INTRODUCTION.

to keep this medicine always in their shop* ready for the administration of it, whenever themselves or the Physicians should find occasion for it? A handsome allowance of Profit would in that case be made to them.

Of what service might not this be on board our Fleet and in the Army? The want of Men in the Fleet is great; they are raised at a considerable expence; and when they are arrived in the *Indies* or in the *Mediterranean*, after some time being there, many of the best Sailors are incapable by the Severity of a Flux, of doing that Duty for which they were sent; and thus the best concerted expeditions may fail of Success; and much money afterwards spent in recruiting. Of how much service would this medicine in that Case be? For suppose at an average it would take to cure them one pound weight *per man*; that is still cheaper than recruiting, and much more so than the additional expence of conveying him to the place where he is wanted, and besides that, there is the advantage that he is ready for action on the Spot where he is sent and is wanted, which may be an advantage too great to be rated. The expedition to *Carthagena* last war failed in great measure through *Diarrhœas* and *Dysenteries*, and the General of the Expedition, Lord *Cathcart* died of a *Dysentery*.

I do

* Some have, of their own motion, been strongly inclined to do so, but on Mr. *Dove's* advice have desisted from their purpose for fear of suffering Damage thereby.

INTRODUCTION. 31

I do not say all this out of mere mercenary views ; had it been only a matter to bring profit to myself, I had never taken up my pen for it, nor would the world have seen this. How uncommon soever the thing may be now-a-days, yet it is true, I have been moved by a *patriot-principle*. I know the value of the Medicine I am possessed of ; I have the highest regard for that Royal House whom God hath placed over us, and under whom, through God's blessing, we enjoy so many and great Privileges : and would do every thing within my Sphere for the maintenance and prosperity of it ; I love those brave Sailors and Soldiers who, under God, are the Defence and Strength of this Nation, and as I am persuaded the Medicine might be of great Service to them, I thought it incumbent on me, chiefly in this time of war with a powerful enemy, which would willingly crush and enslave us, to do all in my power to procure them the benefit of this Medicine, agreeably to the sixth Article of the Plan of the Marine Society ;

“ It seems also to be a Duty incumbent on all
“ Persons, whose Situation will admit of it, to ex-
“ ercise their *humanity* to their fellow subjects in
“ time of war, and by some particular act of Be-
“ nevolence to preserve their *Health*, whilst good
“ Policy calls on us to *enable* them to *fight our*
“ *battles*.”

I must

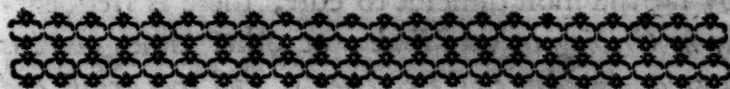
32 INTRODUCTION.

I must again here repeat that I hope none of the Gentlemen of the Faculty will take amiss any thing I have said; as I mean not a reproach on the Body in general, which I respect. There always has been and will be among them envious Persons who oppose public Good through private Interest, but I would by no means therefore throw the blame on the whole Body; For some have honestly given their approbation to the administration of it, when other remedies have proved unsuccessful, and the event has always justified their approbation; and for their candour I take this public opportunity of returning them my thanks; and also to one or two Surgeons of the very first Rank, who give it their approbation and good Wishes.

Little-Chelsea.

H. Boësnier de la Touche.

SOME



SOME FEW
OBSERVATIONS

O F

Dr. WILLIAM COCKBURN

IN HIS

Administation of his Medicine for
the Cure of *Loosenesses, Bloody
Fluxes, &c.*

And first in *Diarrhæas* or *Loosenesses*.



I

WILL set down the Signs of a
Diarrhæa or *Looseness*, and then the
Histories of some Cases.

The Symptoms of a *Diarrhæa* or *Looseness*, are
*frequent Griping and loose Stools, full of Slime, Gall
and blackish Humours. Sometimes the Stools are wa-
try without Excrements,* and in that sort, which is

C

by

by far the most difficult to cure, there is frequently *no Gripping* or *very little*; at other times *there is a great abundance of Excrements, and they greasy and frothy*. In time of a *Diarrhœa* there is commonly a *great loss of Appetite*, and sometimes a *painful Sensation in the Stomach, a Fever, a weak, and often a depressed Pulse*. The Sick make but *little Water*, which is commonly of a *natural Colour*, though it is sometimes *lixivial*. The *Stools* too are often *like Lees of Wine*.

HISTORY I.

IN the Year 1707. *Brigadier General Crowther* had been a considerable time ill of a *Diarrhœa*, under the Direction of the late *Sir Samuel Garth*, who had tried every Method for his Recovery. But as the *Brigadier* grew very weak, and his *Diarrhœa* did not abate of it's Violence, he sent for me. I found him going about thirty times in twenty hours. His pulse was quicker than natural; He was without Sleep, and still continued to be griped, not only before he wanted to go to Stool, but in the intermediate times also. I ordered him (the morning he sent for me) the following Powder.

R. *Pulver. Radic. Rhabarb. electi* ℥j. *Cinnamomi acerr. gr. viij. M. F. pulvis quantocius exhibendus.*

When

When the Operation of the purging Powder was over, he took, about six that Evening, a Dose of my Medicine for curing a *Looseness*. I called at eight, and he told me he thought himself already cured. He had eight Stools after the Powder, but never a Stool after the Medicine. I left him two Doses more of my Medicine; one to be taken at Bed-time, and another the next Morning, if he should have a stool in the Night. He did not take this third Dose, because he had no more Stools. However, he took this Dose next Evening, as he went to sleep, and was perfectly recovered of the *Diarrhœa*.

HISTORY II.

I Could give hundreds of Examples of such sudden Recoveries of every *Diarrhœa* and other *Looseness* of this kind, if such Cases were of any use to Physicians. I proceed rather to another Instance of the same kind, but where the Patient was weaker, both naturally, and by the continuing of her Disease, with a very weak Constitution. I was called on *Sunday, December* the 18th. to Miss *Nairn*, a Daughter of Sir *David Nairn*. This Young Lady is of a very weakly Constitution, which was very near worne out with a *Diarrhœa*, that held her for a long time with great Violence. Her Physicians had often gone the round of purg-

ing and binding, and never failed of an *Opiate*, without an abatement of any Symptom.

This Young Lady was so weak, that she could not bear any *purging* Medicine, for this Reason, this Clyster was injected, before my Medicine was administer'd.

R. *Baccar. Juniperi contusar.* ʒiſs. *flor. Chamæm.* ʒvj. *Bulliant in Aq. commun.* ʒx. *ad vj. Colaturæ adde dimidium Ovi vitelli, Ol. juniperi ʒj. M. F. Enema.*

When the Clyster came off, she took the first Dose of my Medicine, and was perfectly cured with three or four more Doses, by the 20th. I met that Day her former Physician at *Old Man's Coffee-House*, who asked, what Hopes I had to cure this Lady, and when I told him, I believed I should cure her, he answered me pertly, and with some Assurance, that it was impossible for me to do it, I offered him a Wager for her being well next *Thursday*, (for she was at this time recovered) but he was not so free to venture his Money as his Words.

H I S.

HISTORY III.

I Was desired by Sir *Hans Sloane* to visit a Gentlewoman in *Moor-Fields*. We met on *Wednesday* in the Evening. She had many *Stools* with griping, and was so exhausted with the *Diarrhæa* and *Age*, that I told Sir *Hans* she had not Life enough left to recover; but that He might judge of the Efficacy of the Medicine, I did not doubt of putting a Stop to her *Looseness* before she died. She took my Medicine, and her Disease was cured by *Saturday* morning; but She died on *Sunday*.

The *Diarrhæa*, that is more difficult to be cured than these that proceed from stimulating Causes, is that which proceeds from *Age*; and that the Constitution of the Sick is at that time worne out. It will be proper then to add a Case of this kind, and from thence to proceed to more difficult Cases of a *Diarrhæa*.

HISTORY IV.

THE Honourable *James Vernon* had been six Weeks ill of a *Diarrhæa*, under the Care of Sir *Richard Blackmore*, who not succeeding in all that time, Mr. *Vernon* put himself under the Care of Sir *Samuel Garth*: but the *Diarrhæa* still continuing too powerful for his Administrations, and

Mr. *Vernon* being extremely weak, I was advised with for him *February* 27. He was cured the first of *March* by my Medicine. I ordered him an Infusion to strengthen his Blood, and thereby to prevent a Return of the *Diarrhœa*; which Method was so effectual, that his Constitution mended, and he has lived many years in as good Health as a Man of his Age commonly does.

H I S T O R Y V.

WHEN a *Diarrhœa* is the Symptom of some other Disease, it is more difficult to be cured than the greatness of the *Diarrhœa*. This is manifest in Experience, as we find in the following Cases. The Honourable *Langham Booth* was prodigiously swelled with a *Dropsy*, and was the Charge of Sir *Samuel Garth*. He fell into a *Diarrhœa*, which Sir *Samuel* could not check. I was desired to see Mr. *Booth*, together with Sir *Samuel Garth*, *December* 25, 1712. His Stools were many but with little Gripping and without any great Quantity of *Slime*, *Gall*, or other Humours. I found it very difficult to be cured the first day, notwithstanding the Mildness of the Symptoms that attended this frequent purging. The 26th he took a large Dose of my *Electuary* about Noon, which was repeated at four of the Clock, and at Bed-time. He had one Stool at four that afternoon, and one at eight; but then the *Diarrhœa* stopped; and Mr. *Booth* is alive at
this

this * time, and was afterwards cured of his Dropfy.

Mr. Head, a Grocer, who had a *Diarrhœa* following a *Phthisis* or Consumption, was cured between the 6th of *October* and the 10th of the same month. It returned once or twice for a Day; and at last he kept free from his *Diarrhœa* for above six months; when he died of the *Phthisis*, without ever being troubled again with the *Diarrhœa*.

But as the greatest and most sudden Changes are in *Fevers*, more than in any Disease; so the *Diarrhœa*, that follows them, is both the hardest to be cured, and is most liable to return. Hence in all malignant *Fevers* a *Diarrhœa* can hardly ever be cured by the Medicines commonly administer'd for the Cure of a *Looseness*; they being very opposite to the Cure of the *Fever*, and neither the *Fever*, nor it's pressing Symptom, admit of any relief from these Remedies.

HISTORY VI.

MRs. Broun, whose Husband commands one of his Majesty's Ships of the fourth Rate, with a distinguished Character, had been long ill of a *Diarrhœa*, under the Care of diverse Physicians;

C. 4

so

* Viz. in 1724.

so many, and without any Benefit, that she gave herself up as incurable. The last was our worthy President, but he giving her a Dose of *Ipecacuanba*, and that working very violently, put her out of all hopes of living. Her *Stools* were many, and *without Gripping*; she was feverish, and she made very little Water. She took my Medicine, made a little more diaphoretic, three times a day, for a Week, and recovered; but she continued weak several Months.

HISTORY VII.

OF any kind of a *Diarrhœa* the *Watry* has been always found the hardest to be cured, and still worse when it is the Symptom of another Disease.

Mrs. *Goedart* was taken ill in *August* of a *Diarrhœa*: her *Stools* were a clear water, and she had a Stool almost every hour. There was no *Gripping*, she was feverish, and made very little water.

The *Diarrhœa* did not yield to purging Medicines, though the gentlest, and given to the best advantage; neither were cordial and alexipharmac Medicines of any Use. So that on the 15th she took a vomit of *Carduus-tea*, and afterwards a Dose of my Medicine for curing Fluxes; she took
a second

a second Dose in the Morning of the 16th, and thereby was cured of her *Diarrhæa*.

I am fully persuaded, that my *Medicine* is an *absolute Cure* for all Fluxes, that are the Disease itself, if it be administred when the Sick are left with a possibility of retrieving their ruined Strength. For in many hundreds of Experiences, I have always found, that People in the most desperate State of Weakness every day recovered their Strength when a stop was put to the *Diarrhæa*, and that it did not follow, or was the Symptom of another Disease,





IN A

Lientery or Cæliac Affection.

THE *Lientery* and *Cæliac Affection* are Diseases wherein our Aliment has undergone some Change in the *Stomach*, or none at all. If our Food passes out of the *Stomach* without any Degree of Concoction, *Hippocrates* calls the Disease a *Lientery*. But if our Aliment has undergone any Degrees of Concoction, and the Stools are white, the Disease then is called the *Cæliac* or *Stomach-Affection*. In both, the Stools are presently after a Meal, and there is a preternatural Heat all about the lower Belly. A *Lientery* is frequently attended with Costiveness. These are remarkable Symptoms, and are the diagnostic signs of these two Distempers, by which they may be distinguished from a common *Diarrhæa* or *Looseness*.

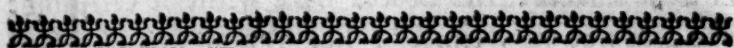
HISTORY I.

MRS. *Skinner*, a very old Lady, was taken ill of a *Cæliac Affection* in 1703. She had nine or ten Stools every Day, which were as white

as Cow's *Milk*: the Stools were without Griping: She was not very thirsty: her Water was of a Colour higher than natural.

I prescribed her some things without any Benefit; and as She was some years before cured of a *Diarrhæa* by my Medicine, so she would either have that, or she would not take any other Medicines: Wherefore, complying with her Desire, I ordered the Clyster I often do in Cases of other Fluxes, and, after it came off, she took a Dose of my Medicine; she took a second Dose at Bed-time, and a third the next morning.

Next day I found her free from her purging, and had only one natural stool in that day. She took a Dose every night at bed-time, for three nights more, and was never after troubled with any kind of Looseness.



I N A

Dysentery or Bloody-Flux.

IN a *Dysentery* or *Bloody-Flux*, the Symptoms are the same as in a *Diarrhæa* or *Looseness*, there is pain and griping all over the Belly, &c. but the Patient voids liquid Excrements *mixed with Blood*, which makes the differential Symptom.

HISTORY I.

CApt. *Braxton* was taken ill of a *Dysentery* or *Bloody-Flux* about the Time Col. *Gibson's* Regiment left *Newfoundland*. He was ill during the Voyage, and left the *Fleet* off *Plymouth*, where he was put ashore. He took many Medicines from the Physicians of that Place, but without any Success. And therefore leaving *Plymouth* he came to *London*, and took advice of the late learned Dr. *Lister*, and of some other Physicians. He took *Ipecacuanha*, and some other Medicines.

After two Months, I was desired to visit him. I found that he never had fewer Stools in twenty-four

four hours than twenty. His Belly was much swelled through the pertinacious practice of *binding* medicines, and perhaps by the long continuing of the *Dysentery*. He had a great Drought, was feverish, and had no Desire to food. His *Gripping* and frequent going to Stool broke his Rest.

As it was early in the Morning that I made him my first Visit, I ordered him to take the following Powder immediately.

R. *Pulv. Radic. Rhabarb. electi* ℥j. *Cortic. Cinnamonomi* gr. x. *M. F. Pulvis quantocius exhibendus.*

I saw him in the Evening, and I found his Physic had not given him more Stools than he commonly had before he took it. His *Gripping* was considerably abated. I ordered him a Dose of my *Electuary* for curing *Fluxes*, which he took at Bed-time: but he was under great Despair when I visited him next morning, for he had had many Stools in the night, and he would not take any thing till the Evening. Though the Number of his Stools were greater, yet he had no Blood with them; his Belly fell of the Swelling; he was not griped, and his Stools were more cohering, and of a better Consistence. That Evening he took another Dose of my *Electuary*, and a second the following morning. He slept well that Night, and had one Stool only, and that of a natural Consistence; he had another such Stool next day and was cured.

He

He took a Dose of the *Eleſtuary* at bed-time for two nights more. He drank an hour after the *Bolus*, and for all his Drink, the White Drink thus prepared.

R. *Decocti albi* ℥iſs. *Aq. Cinnamomi hordeatæ* ℥iij. *Sacchari albiffimi* ℥iij. M. & bibat tepidè ℥vj. *horæ intervallo ab aſſumpto Bolo.*

He took a ſmall medicine of another kind for a Week to prevent his relapſing, which likewiſe proved effectual.

Sir *John Gibſon's* Regiment was plentifully provided with my Medicine, when they went upon the expedition to *Newfoundland*; but *Dyſenteries* were then ſo common in the Regiment, that their Surgeon, Mr. *Heart*, (who deſervedly muſt be reckoned in the firſt Rank of that Order of Men) had adminiſter'd their Stock with all deſireable Succeſs, excepting about a Quarter of a Pound that was reſerved for the Officers, but what Capt. *Braxton* had not of, having been in a diſtant Ship, and Mr. *Heart* was not made acquainted with his Condition.

HISTORY II.

WHEN I was at *Epsom* in 1698, I was desired to visit Mrs. Cryer, who came from *Barbadoes* to be cured of a *Dysentery*. She first went to *Antegoa*, hoping to find some of my *Electuary*, with which the Generals *Codrington*, Father and Son, were commonly provided. But their Stock being expended, she proceeded to *England* for her Cure. She fell into the hands of Sir *Richard Blackmore*, and some other Physicians in the City, who prescribed many Medicines for her; but all their means proving ineffectual, she was sent to *Epsom* to drink the *Waters*, which were like rather to carry her off than her Disease. She was in that low Condition, and her *Dysentery* was so strong, as gave me small hopes of curing her. Having then declared my fears to her Friends, and promising to do what I thought most likely to serve her under her desperate Circumstances, I prescribed her this Clyster.

R. *Decocti Commun. & Carminativi* ℥vij. *Injiciatur mane Clyster.*

She took a Dose of my Medicine for curing Fluxes at Bed-time, and a second next morning, without drinking after it for an Hour: but as she was

was continually fainting, I ordered her this Cordial, to be taken as often as she found herself faint.

R. *Aq. Ulmar. Puleg. Cerasor. nigror. ana* ʒij.
Bryon. compos. ʒiſs. Tinſt. Croci Caſtor. Spir. Sal.
Ammon. ana gutt. xxx. Syr. de Roſis Siccis ʒj. M.
F. Julapium. Hujus accipiat Cochlear. iv. vel v. in
Fatſcentiis.

I found next morning that her Stools were fewer, and without any *Blood*. She continued all that day to her *Cordial* and *White Drink*, and that night ſhe took another Doſe of my *Eleſtuary*. In three Days ſhe was rid of her *Dyſentery*; but ſhe was ſo weak, and had that averſion to all manner of food, that I ſtill deſpaired of her living. However I recommended to her the drinking of the *white drink*, and to take nourishment frequently; and to my great Admiration I ſaw her in *London*, well recovered in two Months.

H I S T O R Y III.

MR. *Maltbus*, now one of the Six Clerks (Son of that worthy *Apothecary* whom Dr. *Sydenham* made more generally known) had been many months ill of a *Dyſentery*, and was reduced to that extremity that no check could be given to it but by a grain of *Opium* every ſix hours. He
 was

was about nine years old. I was desired to visit him *October 27, 1701*. I gave him my Medicine after a *Clyster* for washing and comforting his Bowels. The Youth, being very weak and tired with Medicines, took my Medicine dissolved in White-Drink; but two Doses had no Effect upon him by next day. I therefore persuaded the indulgent Father to press his only Son to take the Medicine as it was, in *Electuary*; which being done with Tears in both their Eyes, the Medicine took Place, and he recovered so well by the *first of November*, that he was out of Bed by ten that morning, when I found him in perfect Health, and with him Sir *Edward Hans*, who had been his Physician.

HISTORY IV.

THAT I may shew the great Extremity the Sick may be reduced to and yet receive a Cure, I will set down this Observation, which we may perceive as full of extraordinary incidents as can well be found.

The Lady *Belling* was so ill of a *Dysentery*, that she was left by her Physicians; she having no Pulse, and (as the Physicians conjectured) her *Guts gangrened*. I was sent for when she was in this Condition. I could not indeed feel any Pulse; but her *Dysentery* still made head, which was not possible if her *Guts* had began to *gangrene*. In this desperate Condition I told her Son, Mr. *Arundel*, that

c

I could

I could hardly think My Lady could live till morning, she was so very far exhausted. However, She being one of the most bountiful Dispensers to poor Families, I would attempt her Cure, tho' I scarce thought it possible.

At six then in the Evening, Nov. 30, She had this Clyster.

R. Baccar. Juniperi contusar. ʒifs. Flor. Chamæmeli M. j. Bulliant in Aq. commun. ʒx ad vi circiter. Colaturæ adde dimidium ovi vitelli. Ol. chymici Juniperi ʒj. F. Enema.

She kept the *Clyster* about a quarter of an hour, and then took a Dose of my *Electuary*, and an Hour after, a Draught of *White-Drink*, as I commonly prescribe it. See page 46.

As this Lady was in this Extremity, I was willing to know the Success of this first Administration before I proceeded; and therefore I desired to know how my Patient was about ten or eleven of the Clock. It was then I was told by her Housekeeper, that her Stools had abated, and that there came no more Blood in them. Thus, being encouraged, I sent a *Bolus* to be taken immediately, and another for next morning.

In

In the Morning I found that she had not had above a stool in the Night ; that her Pulse was up, and strong to her Condition ; that she had eaten two poach'd eggs in the Night ; but that she had not taken her Morning *Bolus*, and was resolved not to take any more Medicines.

This surprized me and all her Family. I told her that she would certainly recover ; whereas I did before scarcely believe it possible for her to live till this morning. Her Children begged her on their knees to perfect her Recovery. I pressed her again, and assured her of her doing well ; and that she would live for the support of many poor Families she maintained, if she despised living : but all in vain, for she declared she would not take any more Medicines.

However, that afternoon she sent for Sir *Richard Blackmore*, and the late Dr. *Cade* again, who were her Physicians. She kept her Ground till *Wednesday* the second of *December*, and died on the *Saturday* following.

Great Inquiry was made into this unaccountable Resolution. Mrs. *Harrison*, who sat up with her that night, declared that the *Apothecary*, Mr. *Tobin*, was the only Person that saw her ; that he, betwixt eleven and twelve, whispered with her La-

dyſhip, and that ſhe, Mrs. *Harrifon*, withdrew from the Bed-ſide, ſo that ſhe did not know what paſſed ; but it was believed that he diſſuaded her from proceeding with her Cure with me, believing that what was already done would eſtabliſh his Friends with her.

This Lady was a good Cuſtomer to him for her Family and the poor ſhe ſupported ; but nothing could make him juſt to her. For it appears by a Lady of Honour and Quality, that he did diſſuade her, and by a very ſtrange Argument, tho' one not unfuitable to her. He told her, that her Recovery was not *natural* ; it was above the power of any Medicine ; and that ſhe was cured by a Charm. Now as ſhe was of a Religion that teaches the unlawfulness of Cures by Amulets and Charms, and believing in the deep knowledge and *Catholic* Honeſty of her Apothecary (that this Cure was of that kind) died a *Martyr* to a *Knave*.

HISTORY V.

IN the foregoing Obſervations I have endeavoured to ſhew the *Curableneſs* of a *Dyſentery* while *Life* continues. In this Obſervation we have the Caſe of a *Dyſentery* very ſurprizing and deſperate.

A poor Man near *Aldgate* was recommended to me by the *Dyſpenſary*-Phyſicians. He was ſo ill of
a *Dy-*

a *Dysentery* that he could not come to my House ; but a Woman came for my Advice, and brought with her a large Gallipot full of a slimy Substance in Appearance, but what I found to be a very large piece of the *villous Coat* of the *Rectum*. It was a Case at that time new to me, and so desperate that I gave the Woman half a pound of my *Electuary*, with directions for the taking it. The Man recovered and lived some years afterwards.

Sylvius mentions a like Case ; but thinks it incurable : but it is not so, as I have since experienced on another Occasion.

These Observations are not the hundredth part of those I have made in *London*, nor the thousandth part of the Experiences had of my Medicines at Sea. So that I do not draw them forth as Proofs of the Goodness of my Medicine, but as an Illustration of the different degrees of Curableness there is in one *Diarrhæa* and another. Had I any other design, the World would equally be surprized with the greatness of the Cures, and the Boldness of an invidious Inquiry that was once made into the Success of my Medicine ; which as I had men of great honour for my Judges turned hugely to the Advantage and further esteem of the Medicine. However it may not be disagreeable to hear of two Practices of two Surgeons, then in the Navy.

The

The first is a Letter from the Surgeon of the *Flamborough* at *Dublin*. The Surgeon, Mr. *Rivet*, pretended that the Ship's Company was very much afflicted with a *Diarrhœa*, which must have proved very fatal but for my *Electuary*; and therefore desires a supply of it to be sent him forthwith. I laid his Letter before the Lords of the Admiralty; and their worthy Secretary, Mr. *Burchett*, ordered him this supply, which was sent him, which he received, and which was very profitable to him. For Mr. *Rivet* got above four hundred pounds for the Cures he did in *Dublin* with four pounds of my *Electuary*.

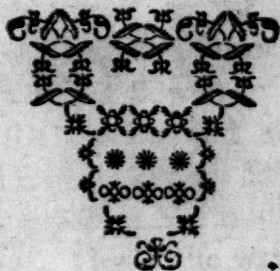
The second is a Letter from the Surgeon of the *Revenge*, to Captain *Cleasby* who commanded that Ship. Mr. *Bortwick* therein gives an account of the Men cured of Fluxes by the Medicine, and how suddenly they were cured. Then he adds an Observation he had made formerly in *Brazil*.
“ When, says he, I was at *Babaga de Todos*, with
“ Captain *Dampier*, in her Majesty's Ship the
“ *Roebuck*, he desired me to visit one Mr. *Abra-*
“ *ham Jones*, Merchant. When I saw him, he
“ was lying in Bed so weak, that he was not able
“ to help himself any manner of Way.

“ He told me that he had an hundred stools
“ and sixty Vomits in forty-eight hours. His
“ Pulse being very low I gave him a little Cor-
dial

“ dial and some of Dr. *Cockburn*’s anti-dysenteric
“ *EleEtuary*, he was so thoroughly cured in seven
“ Days, that he was able to walk abroad and was
“ alive when the *Woolwich* was at *Brazil*. It is
“ worth its Weight in Gold.”

I might relate the great Efficacy of my Medi-
cine for curing Fluxes in the *French* Navy.

Thus far Dr. *William Cockburn*’s own Observa-
tions.



and the fact of the
... was ...
... was ...
... was ...

I ...
...
...

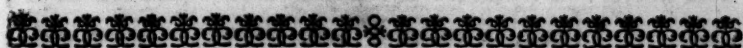


...

...

...

...



SOME FEW
CASES
WHEREIN

Mr. *Dove* administred the Medicine,
and which he published.

CASE I.

I Was desired to see a Servant to Mr. *William Croger*, Tobacconist in the *Minories*. She told me, her Head and Stomach were out of Order, and in Pain, her Bowels griped, her Loins weak, and that she was but just able to crawl about, and could scarcely get up Stairs. Her Master and Mistress expected She must have kept her Bed the next Day. Her Pulse was high, she was hot and thirsty, her Countenance languid, and very much sunk, with more than twenty watry Stools in a Day, sometimes four in an Hour. I gave her the Medicine at eight o' Clock on the Saturday Morning, before Noon she told me she

D

was

was better. I doubted it; she said she was sure of it; that her Head, Stomach and Bowels were easy, and that she had not gone to Stool so often as before. Mr. Croger, her Master called at my House the same Evening about Business, and told me she was mended, and that she was brisk and lively. I called to see her the next Night, and before her Master and Mistress, she told me she was almost well, and was afraid she should be cured too suddenly. In three Days she was quite well, though she had been in that Condition for six Weeks before.

C A S E II.

WHILE I had this Person in Hand, I was sent for to a Gentlewoman next Door to the *Cock*, in *Bow-lane*. She was thought by many to be dying ten Days before I came, and all that had been done for her by an experienced Apothecary had had no Effect. When I came, I refused to meddle with her, believing her Bowels were excoriated, and that she would die soon, and the Blame fall upon me. Her Daughters assured me if she died the next Hour, neither myself nor the Medicine should be blamed; for that as she was, she could not live long. I enquired who attended her? They told me, she had no more Medicines, besides a Cordial Draught, to take; for the Case was looked upon as desperate, and beyond the reach of Physic. The Clergyman that attended her also, recommended Resignation to the Will of God,

God, looking upon it as impossible for her to recover. Under those Circumstances, I returned to her Bedside and found her in a Fever, her Pulse high, her Tongue black and very rough, herself helpless and in such Agony, that though she lay up two pair of Stairs behind the front Room, she was heard to cry out even in the Street. She had about thirty Stools in twenty-four Hours, had kept her Bed in this Condition above a Month, and was seventy-six Years of Age. There was no Time to be lost; besides, she was too weak to take a Purge, and under such Circumstances as rendered it impossible to have a Clyster; so I gave her a large Quantity of the Medicine at ten that Night: And at ten o' Clock next Morning I found her with no Fever, her Tongue smooth, and of a natural Colour; and though she was still very bad, she said she was better than she had been, and more easy, but that since she must die, she desired to die peaceably; and for some Days would take no more of the Medicine, except now and then the Quantity of a Pea, which they gave her without her Knowledge. Thus two or three Days were lost; at the End of which she was persuaded to take a Bolus Night and Morning. Her Bowels though tortured before, were immediately quieted; the second Day her Stools were consistent, and abated in their Number gradually for four or five Days, I cannot say which, and then ceased. She was perfectly cured, and has had but one regular Motion, in twenty-four Hours ever since.

The Apothecary, without knowing what had been done, twice pronounced her Recovery a Miracle ; but when he knew it, made light of it. The Gentlewoman is now alive and well to justify the Truth of this and every other Circumstance in this Account ; her Daughters, the Family, and Neighbours will do the same.

C A S E III.

MR. Cowper, in *Wheeler-Street, Spital-Fields*, desired me to attend Mr. *John Beck*, one of his Neighbours, who was in a desperate Condition with a Diarrhoea, and (as was thought) his Bowels ulcerated. I called there, and found him in a perfectly composed Frame of Mind, without the least Expectation of Life, and indeed I as little expected he should live as himself did, and was blamed by some Friends for meddling in a Case that was deemed an inflexible and lost one, and where the Man must inevitably sink under the Force of his Disease, being given over by a Gentleman of as much Integrity, Skill and Humanity, as any among the Faculty. He had not frequent Stools, but *one continual Flux* ; and when he set up in his Bed, it flowed as through a perpendicular Tube, and appeared like a thin Pus, or corrupted Matter, attended with constant Gripping ; his Urine but little in Quantity, with a Sediment like Brick-dust half Way from the Bottom of the Glass. I gave him the Medicine without any Preparative, which

which he took at twelve Hours Distance; and then at six Hours Distance. The first four Days it had no other Effect but to quiet his Bowels, which it did from the Beginning. I looked upon his Case absolutely incurable, and past the Power of Medicine. He was as much convinced of this as myself, and indifferent as to Life or Death. Upon this I propos'd to him to take it at every three Hours. He complied, and told me, he would eat it all Day if he might, for he found it salutary; thus I left him, with no Expectations of ever seeing him alive more. At twelve o' Clock the same Night his Flux stopp'd at once, after half an Hour's intense Pain in his Bowels. He sent me Word the next Day that he was better, but as I did not hear of it till late at Night, I did not call till the next Morning, when I found him weak, but perfectly well, and he remains so to testify the Truth of this Account; his Neighbours will do the same. What is remarkable, he has had an even Habit of Body ever since without Costiveness or Fever.

C A S E IV.

MR. *John Kilford*, in *Gulstone-street, White-chappel*, Taylor to Captain *Weston*, in his last Voyage to *India*, had the Bloody Flux sixteen Months, frequently twenty-four Stools in a Day and Night; he had had all the Advice from Physicians and Apothecaries, that he could have, but to no Purpose, insomuch that he despaired of ever

being cured. When he came to me he was emaciated, griped and sick, and his Stomach not able to retain his Food ; he took the Medicine, and in a few Hours his Bowels were perfectly quiet, and his Stomach strong : In about two Days his Stools condensed, and abated in their Number : And in six Days his Strength and Complexion were recovered, and he was hearty, hungry, and well in all Appearance, He then omitted to take any more, and his Flux returned : He took it again, and in a few Days became well, and remained so some Time : but neglecting to continue the Medicine, he has now three or four Stools in a Day again, which must be imputed only to his own Neglect. But as he had been a Voyage to *India* I desired him to give me some Account of the Appearance of the Flux, during that Voyage ; which he did in nearly the following Words : “ We lost seventy-seven of our Men on that Voyage, most of them by the Bloody Flux ; some of them it seized pretty suddenly, others had the Scurvy first : I have seen them roaring, tumbling, and tortured on the Deck, voiding Blood there, ’till it was like a Butcher’s Shambles, and themselves recommended to the Mercy of God ; for I never knew one of them cured, neither on the Voyage, nor on the Shore, unless some few that were recovered by a vegetable Diet. For, though a good Physician lived at *Fort St. David’s*, he was never known to cure a Flux, so obstinate are they in those Parts. The Scene
“ afore-

“aforefaid was the moſt horrid Spectacle I had e-
“ver ſeen.”

*I muſt obſerve here, that, after a Cure, the Me-
dicine ſhould always be taken two or three Days,
Morning and Night, to prevent a Relapſe.*

C A S E V.

A Young Gentleman at *Plaiſterer's-Hall*, in *Ad-
dle-ſtreet*, was ill of a Diarrhoea and a Bloody
Flux alternately; he had been under the Phyſicians
Hands eighteen Months, to no Purpoſe, four
Months of which he was in the Country, and re-
turned back with his Flux upon him: He had
from ſix to thirty Stools in a Day and Night, was
weakened ſo, that he crept up Stairs by the Ban-
niſters, and had almoſt a continual *Tenafmus* and
Griping. He took the Medicine on the *Friday*
Night, for the firſt Time, I called on him the next
Monday Morning, and he told me, he had not had
a Stool in the laſt twenty-five Hours: He conti-
nued to take it, and in a few Days was perfectly
well, and will inform any one of the Truth of
this Account.

C A S E VI.

MR. Cook, in *Mark-Lane*, had been ill for
many Months, with a Diarrhoea and
Bloody Flux, and at times had Stools of all Co-
lours, and uſed to riſe ten Times or more, in a
Night; he had had alſo all the Advice he could,

and thought he must die soon ; I own I thought so too ; for, besides his Flux, he was sick, and faint to the last Degree, as well he might, for he had been blooded, purged, clystered, and vomited, which had brought him to Death's Door ; he had a Fever, his Breathing short, his Pulse low, his Cough violent at times, his Appetite lost, his Bowels griped, his Stomach in Pain, and was weakened to such a Degree, that though the Medicine is pleasant and perfectly salutary to the Stomach, it was with great Difficulty he could keep it down, notwithstanding he made two Doses of what he should have made but one. However he did take it, and the next Morning was somewhat better, after having slept all Night : In two Days his Flux manifestly abated, though his other Complaints remained ; so that at three Days End, when I called, and expected to find him dead, I found his Flux perfectly cured, his Appetite good, and his other Complaints were, in a great Measure vanished, except that his Strength was not yet recovered ; and if he were never to recover his Strength, or be cured of his other Complaints, it is no Reproach to the Medicine ; for we never recommended it for a Catholicon, or ever said that it would raise the Dead, or cure every Disorder.

C A S E VII.

BUT the Case that has engaged the most Attention, has been that of Mr. *Bertrand*, Merchant, of *Dubly*, now in *London* ; This Case has
been

been treated by our Connoisseurs, as if the Efficacy of the Medicine had not shewed itself on him, and that I had been quite defeated. To set this Matter right I have that Gentleman's Leave to publish the Case fairly as it stands.

When, at the Request of a very considerable and reputable Merchant, I first saw Mr. *Bertrand*, I found him thin and languid, griped and in Pain, having almost a continual *Tenasmus*, with about fourteen watery and bloody Stools in twenty-four Hours: He had been afflicted with a Diarrhoea for more than fifteen Years past; told me, it had cost him two thousand Pounds, that he had had the Advice of the most learned Physicians of *Dublin*, *London*, and *Montpellier*, to no Purpose. They told him, they could cure his Flux, but that a Fever would follow, and the Remedy be as bad as the Disease. He was now better than usual, for he had been often confined to his Bed, and given over for Death; but notwithstanding his not being so bad as at some times, his Suspicion of the bad Consequence of a sudden Cure, made him the less careful of taking the Medicine, or of keeping to the Directions, while he took it; however, after taking a Purge of Rhubarb and Cinnamon in the Morning, at Night he took a Bolus of it, and repeated it every twelve Hours, with no other Effect than quieting his Bowels, and taking off the *Tenasmus*. About the fourth Day he had an Interval between his Stools of seven Hours, and those

Stools

Stools somewhat consistent ; in three more he had an Interval of seventeen, then of eighteen, then of twenty-one Hours, and his Stools still more consistent, his Bowels easy, and no violent Returns of his Disorder, having not above three or four Stools in a Day after those Intervals, though it was exceeding cold, moist, and changeable Weather all the while, and himself inattentive to any Rule ; and the more I remonstrated against it, the more he suspected the Safety of the Medicine, and the Truth of what I said, as he afterwards told me, for I was then a perfect Stranger to him. The Piles coming on, the Medicine was suspected to have contributed to bring them, so was omitted for some Time, 'till growing worse again, with almost a constant *Tenasmus* as before, at about three Weeks End, he took it every four Hours, observing a pretty good Regimen, and presently grew better, and went where he pleased with very little Interruption, having Intervals from twelve to twenty, or more Hours, with no violent Returns ; and though he be not yet perfectly cured, he has openly declared to his Friends, and to myself many a time, and his Complexion declares it to all, that it has done him more good than all the Medicines he had taken for the fifteen Years before ; for that no other Medicine but this, has had Efficacy enough to keep him out of his Bed, or to preserve him in tolerable Health at this Season of the Year, for Years past ; so that I presume the candid Reader will not fix a Disgrace upon the Medicine in
this

this Case, and the less, as I have Mr. *Bertrand's* Leave to publish this: and also to appeal to the most reputable Merchants on the *French and Irish Walks*, &c. on the *Royal Exchange*, who are well acquainted with his Case; but, notwithstanding they are so, I had not taken the Liberty of appealing to those Gentlemen, but by Mr. *Bertrand's* Approbation.

He continues to take the Medicine; and both he and I believe it will perfectly cure him: But as this Gentleman's Case is as extraordinary as can be produced, and as it has defeated the Power of Medicine so long, it is no Wonder if it does require much more Time and Perseverance than common. And may not this be borne with, since no Fever, or other bad Effect, has appeared, and he is as nearly well, as any Person can be, that has any Complaints at all?

C A S E VIII.

MR. *John Ains*, in the *Saracen's-Head Yard*, *Camomile-street*, had kept his Bed some time, with a violent Diarrhoea and Fever, his Tongue white and dry, his Breath very short, and his Constitution as it were worn out, (though naturally a very strong Man) his Pulse unequal, his Spirits (if I must call them so) depressed. I told him, I would try to cure his Flux, but would not undertake to cure him of his other Complaints. His Wife said to me, on coming out, that his Physician

Physician told her, two Months before, that he doubted he could not get over it. He had now about ten watery Stools in a Day, or more, and frequently four or six in the Night; he took the Medicine on the *Tuesday* Night, on the *Thursday* I saw him sitting up and walking about the Room, and his Flux was abated. On the next Day, unknown to me, he walked in *Moorfields*. I saw him a few Days after; his Flux was well, but his Pulse continued very uneven, and he was very low. In about ten or fourteen Days he went to *Newington* for the Air, caught Cold, and had some small Return of his Looseness; he came Home, eat Oysters for Supper, and drank some warm Claret, went to Bed pretty well in Appearance, but died in half an Hour; and though his Wife and her Mother were both in the Room, they knew nothing of it 'till they found him dead.

C A S E IX.

THE Child of Mrs. *Overton* in *Cannon-street*, of four Years old, had fourteen bloody Stools in a Night, and was worn to a Skeleton; he took the Medicine according to Directions; at four Days End I called, and found him quite well of his Flux.

C A S E X.

A Gentlewoman, whose Name I have no right to expose, but who will, notwithstanding, satisfy any one that will wait on her, had miscarried

ried heretofore, and had a *Diarrhœa* and Weakness, which endangered a second Miscarriage. She took but a small Quantity of the Medicine, and is now so well as to think herself secure from having that Misfortune again.

C A S E XI.

MRs. *Bell*, in *Bull-Wharf-Lane*, aged seventy-two, had a violent Bloody Flux of more than two Years standing, with sixteen or more Stools in a Day, she took the Medicine, and was cured in ten Days.

C A S E XII.

MRs. *Mirabilia Gibson*, in the *Strand*, was sunk very low with a *Diarrhœa*, of four Years standing, after spending her Substance to obtain Relief to no Purpose, was cured in four Days by two Ounces of the Medicine.

C A S E XIII.

A Young Woman who was brought so very low for two Years, as to despair of Relief in a continual Hæmorrhage after a Miscarriage, was cured in four Days with less than four Ounces of the Medicine.

C A S E XIV.

A Young Gentleman, who has satisfied some, and will others whom it may concern, after having tried in vain, for more than one whole Year

Year all that the Physicians and the Bath could do, was cured in about ten Days.

C A S E XV.

A Poor Jewess in the *Synagogue-Yard*, in *Camomile-Street*, who had been ill of a Diarrhoea above a Year, and could obtain no Help, was cured in five Days. I attended her every Morning, and on the fifth met two Gentlemen of the Faculty there, who had attended her for a considerable time before; they treated me in the most genteel Manner, and wished me good Success with the Medicine, for that it had done more in five Days than all theirs have done in twelve Months.

C A S E XVI.

M^{RS.} *Judith* —, in *All-ballow's-lane*, who was ill of a Diarrhoea, and had thirty or more Stools in a Day and Night; was cured in fourteen Hours, by taking about four Ounces of the Medicine in that Time.

C A S E XVII.

A Gentlewoman, who had been over-dosed with the Peruvian Bark, &c. and was thereby thrown into a violent Purging, not to be stopt by Astringents, took only one Dose of the Medicine, slept the whole succeeding Night, had a consistent Stool the next Morning, and continues in an even Habit ever since.

C A S E

C A S E XVIII.

A Woman under a Complication of Complaints deemed absolutely incurable by the Hospitals, had, among other Disorders, a violent *Diarrhœa* and *Dysentery* by turns of more than ten Years standing; she had also the *Fluor Albus* to a Degree not to be described here without giving Offence to the Reader: She took the Medicine, and at four Days End declared herself better than she had been for many Years; at the End of eight Days told me she was well as to these Complaints, and some Weeks after told me she remained so. I charged her to come again upon the least Return; at about four Months End she told me the *Fluor Albus* began to appear again, upon this I gave her another Gallipot, and have had no Complaints from her since.

C A S E XIX.

A Gentlewoman, whose Name I have no Right to mention, has, nevertheless, given me Leave to tell the World, that when she was sunk very low by a *Diarrhœa*, and when she could obtain no Relief by the common Medicines, she was cured by less than four Ounces of this Electuary, which at the same Time cured her of an Incontinency of Urine that had been troublesome to her for many Years; and though I may not mention her Name, I may the Families to whom the Truth of the

the Case is known, viz. Mr. Benjamin Fuller's, in Tokenhouse-Yard, London, and Mr. Thomas Uffington's, in Scott's-Yard, London.

C A S E XX.

A Woman in my own Neighbourhood, who had the *Fluor Albus* to a violent Degree, and of long Continuance, with less than one Gallipot * of the Medicine was rendered comfortable, and was perfectly cured with the whole, and remains so; tho' it be now more than two Months ago.

C A S E XXI.

A Friend of Mr. John Beck, whose Case is published above, (No. III.) came to me, ill with a *Diarrhœa* and *Dysentery* by turns; he had also a *Diabetes*, and an involuntary *Seminal Flux*, all of eleven Years standing. I told him I had not the least Expectation that the Medicine would cure him, but that I would give it him. I did so, he took it, and in ten Days told me he was in a comfortable Condition, for instead of rising eight or ten Times in a Night, as before, he now slept all Night; that his *Dysentery* was cured, his *Diarrhœa* was much better, that he could now hold his Water the Length of a Street, whereas before he used to go wet continually, and his *Seminal Flux* was abated.

C A S E

* The Gallipots then held above four Ounces.

C A S E XXII.

MR. Benjamin Oak, Glazier, in *Pudding-Lane*, London, applied to me for some of the Medicine for a poor Woman at *Mortlake* afflicted with a violent *Diarrhœa*, well known to a reputable Family, whose Country-House is there. A Physician and Apothecary attended her till they pronounced her Case desperate, and past the Power of Medicine: At this dead Lift, and when she had from twenty to thirty, or more Stools in a Day and Night, Dr. Cockburn's Specific was sent her by my Friend. When it came it was debated whether she should take it, for it was thought impossible for her to recover. However, the next Morning she took it. Within four Days a Letter was sent to Mr. Oak, that indeed it was a lost Case, for that it was turned to a violent *Bloody Flux*, the Woman voiding clear Blood, which coagulated into a hard Crust in half an Hour, (this was the *bloody Piles*) the Woman continued to take it, and in three Days I went to see her, and found her much mended; in five Days more a Letter came with Intelligence of her being cured: and in ten Days more a Letter of Thanks for the same. She gave the Medicine to her Child of less than a Year old, and declared him cured. The Truth of this Case is known to both the Families above-mentioned. The Woman remains well.

C A S E XXIII.

A Woman whose Case will at any time be attested by Persons of indisputable Veracity, had a costive Habit to an incredible Degree at Times ; but her general Habit was to go to Stool only once in about eight or ten Days, her Head pained, her Stomach was disordered, and her Appetite very bad, and she could not be relieved but by frequent Purgings-Draughts. She took a Dose of the Medicine in the Morning, another at Night, another the next Morning, had two Stools after the third Dose the same Day, her Head and Stomach was relieved, her Appetite recovered, and she so much better ever since as to wonder at the Alteration.

To this Case I could add five more of the same sort. As to the Cases above, I could add above one Hundred, many of them as remarkable as those published, but here shall be an end. If those are not sufficient ten Thousand would not be so. I have refused Affidavits to the Truth of the Facts above in great Numbers, chusing to rest the Credibility of them, upon their Notoriety and my own Reputation.

I have given a fair Account of Facts, and expect to be told, the Publication of them contradicts Mr. *Latouche's* Advertisement : I say no ; for these
are

are not his Cafes, nor will he suffer them to be published. Would he have done that, I could have fwelled this Account to a much larger Size. But though I may not publifh his Cafes, I will take the Liberty to aver, that all thofe to whom he has given the Medicine are perfectly cured.

In all thefe Cafes, and in every other where the Medicine has been adminifter'd, not one bad Symptom has appeared, or been confequent, upon a fingle Perfon by taking it; and, it is prefumed never will, for that if it were to be taken temperately, as Food, the Cure would be haftened, and Health procured, without a Poffibility of its doing any Harm. When fo much can be faid of any other Medicine, I dare promife to make this public.

Upon the whole, it has given Mr. *De la Touche*, and myfelf, very high Pleafure (feparate from all little mercenary Views) that we have been able to relieve fuch Numbers of poor miserable Objects, which, in fact, could not otherwife have been faved, but muft many of them have perifhed,

One Thing is to be noted, that it is above declared what it has done, not what it will do. For we think it will regulate every Flux incident to Men, Women, or Children; we conceive it may cure the dry Gripes, fo prevalent in the *West-Indies*, becaufe here it has not failed to ftrengthen the Bowels, and cure every Grief of the Guts, though not attended with a Flux of any Kind.

It is objected, it will not cure every one. True. And it is acknowledged, there are in an *hundred and twenty* who have taken it, *five* Persons and no more, who are not cured; *four* of the five may blame themselves, and not the Medicine, for there is but *one* in that Number, who gave it a fair Trial; and notwithstanding she remains but little the better, after having taken it with great Exactness for a considerable Time, I stand convinced its Effect was prevented by the Quantities of *Opium* and *Astringents* she had taken for near twelve Months before.

When I had prepared the foregoing Sheets for the Press, I received the following Letter from Mr. *Dove*:

S I R,

AS you are now about publishing some Cures performed by Dr. *Cockburn's* Electuary, I should be glad you would insert the two following Cases, which have fallen under my Observation: not that they are the only which deserve Attention. For I could instance Multitudes nearly parallel; but as they have occurred to me just now, I thought it would not be improper that the Public should be made acquainted with them.

William Tuckey, belonging to his Majesty's Ship the *Live-ly*, Captain *Wyatt*, came home and kept his Bed with as violent a Bloody Flux as I had ever seen. He had more than *forty* Stools in twenty-four Hours; the more Physic he took the worse he grew, till he was near dying. Upon this Mr. *Edward Hitchin*, a dissenting Clergyman, called upon me for a Gallipot of the *Electuary*, and desired me to call upon the Man, which I did two Days after, and found him better; the second Gallipot cured him; he took a
third

third after he was well, and went perfectly so on Foot to *Portsmouth* to his Ship. He desired me to write a Letter to his Captain to inform him of the reason of his Absence so long beyond his time of Leave, which I did; and have heard no more of him since; so I conclude he remains well.

A certain learned Gentleman in *London*, who had been emaciated by a Bloody Flux and a Looseness alternately for a long time, and whose Case had baffled the Physicians all that time, in his Extremity applied for Dr. *Cockburn's Electuary*, and, after many Questions, asked me how long it would be before he should be better if he took it? I answered, In six Hours. Upon taking it he found himself better in less Time. But upon conceiving, he had a Complication of Distempers, his kind Friends persuaded him to try the Prescriptions of a very honest and skilful Gentleman, without any Knowledge of mine. He not growing well at once, upon the Sollicitations of his more anxious Friends was prevailed with to send for the most eminent of the Faculty. He soon had a violent Fever, and was given over for ten Days: At length they stopt his Flux, and threw him into a stubborn Costiveness, to relieve which they gave him Apples, Lenitives, Purges, &c. which brought on the Flux again. In this Condition he sent for the Medicine again, half a Gallipot of which rendered him comfortable, and before he had taken two he was perfectly well for that Time. I wish you would take Notice that a small quantity of the Medicine generally cures: where the Bowels have not been drenched with Opiates and Astringents; but where they have, though I have met with no fatal Cases, yet I have observed a much larger quantity of the Medicine is necessary to effect a Cure. More being required to recover the Tone of the Bowels of the Man, after such a Method has been persisted in; than is sufficient to cure ten where it has not. Of this I will give ample Proof at any Time.

I am, Sir, your

Most Humble Servant,

JOHN DOVE.

Now

Now notwithstanding in almost all these Cases Mr. *Dove* has not administered either a Purge or Clyster, before taking the Medicine; yet it certainly should always be done when it can, for it greatly helps the effect. No better Purge than Dr. *Cockburn's*, twenty grains of *Rhubarb* and ten grains of *Cinnamon*, or less, according to the strength and age of the Patient; and when the Purge has done working, then let the Medicine be administer'd according to the Directions. The *Clysters* ordered by Dr. *Cockburn* are well suited to these Disorders and most proper to be administer'd where the Patient cannot take a Purge. When the *Clyster* comes off then the Medicine should be taken, as directed. The Patient must drink blood warm. The *White-Drink*, as the Doctor ordered it *History I.* of *Dysenteries*, is good and agreeable. The Patient may also drink Water wherein burnt biscuit or bread has been steeped for some time; but he should not forget to take it blood warm.

The following Rules are those according to which the Medicine should be taken, and if they be carefully followed, the Patient has Reason, with God's Blessing, to expect a Cure.

IN *Loosenesses, Bloody-Fluxes, Lienteries, the Coeliac-affection* or *Inflammation of the Bowels*, it must be taken the quantity of a Walnut, four or six times a Day, according as the Disorder is more or less violent; The Patient must neither eat nor drink for the space of an Hour before and after taking it; it must absolutely be taken in a solid form,
it

it must not be dissolved in any Liquid whatsoever, nor chewed, for then it would be of little or no Service. If the Patient cannot swallow that Quantity at once, it may be made into several small Pills and swallowed one after the other.

With regard to *Loosenesses, Bloody-Fluxes, Lienteries, and the Coeliac-affection*, the Patients, if their Strength will bear it, should begin with a Purge, more or less, according to their Age, &c. about twenty grains of *Rhubarb* and ten Grains of *Cinnamon*, and when that is worked off, then take the Medicine as above, this previous Purge will help the Effect of the Medicine, the first Doses of which do afterwards frequently increase the Purging, to carry off the bad Humours that occasion the Disorder; a Decoction of burnt Hartshorn, a thin Decoction of Rice, or Water steeped for some time on a burnt Biscuit, or black toasted Bread are most proper Drinks for the Sick of a *Looseness* or *Bloody-Flux*; but that must be more than blood warm. The Patient must drink little, no Wine, eat moderately, and what is of easy Digestion: The Medicine must not be left off, or omitted to be taken according to the Directions, till the Cure is perfect, for otherwise the Disorder would return, and whatever is taken before would be to no Purpose. If these Rules be carefully followed, a Cure will soon be made; then, it will be necessary to take a Dose in the Morning fasting, and another at going to Bed for three or four Days, to ascertain the Cure and prevent a Relapse.

The Patient must be careful to avoid taking Cold; (not on account of the Operation of the Medicine, for that is imperceptible, a Person in Health might take it and go into the Cold-bath without Danger, but) because it increases the Disorder.

For the *Diabetes* or *Want of Power to keep one's Urine*, it must be taken three times a Day; the Sick must drink very little, and not at all for some time before going to Bed. The Cure of this Disorder is slow and gradual, so that the Sick must not be impatient, or leave it off as soon as relieved, but take it some time after the Cure, for otherwise it would return.

For the *Bloody Piles, Tenasmus, Disorders or Pains of the Stomach, or Costiveness*, it must be taken fasting in the Morning, at Noon, or two Hours after Dinner, and at going to Bed;

Bed; that is, three times a Day, always remembring to fast an Hour before and after taking it, and that will be sufficient to work a Cure.

It may and has been given, with Safety and Success, to Children of nine Days old for the above Disorders; the Quantity of a Horse-bean dissolyed in Milk.

As this Medicine is perfectly innocent, the Sick are earnestly desired to take it in that Quantity, and as often as is here directed, and by no means to omit that; for the Failure of this, and trifling thus with the Medicine has been the Reason that some have failed of a Cure, and others have required more than would have been necessary if they had observed these Directions. Therefore if any one fails of a Cure, and has not taken the Medicine according to these Directions, let him blame himself; for he cannot blame the Medicine as he will not have tried it fairly.

An Allowance is made to Captains of Ships, and to those who buy Quantities.

Little-Chelsea.

Boësius de la Touche.

F I N I S.



Note, Thro' Hurry of Business, part of the Manuscript was laid aside; which occasioned the Omission of what is inserted between page 48 and 49.